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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY [AU/AU]; Parramatta Road, Sydney, New South Wales 2006 (AU).
- (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): ABBOTT, Catherine, Anne [AU/AU]; c/- The University of Sydney, Parramatta Road, Sydney, New South Wales 2006 (AU). GORRELL, Mark, Douglas [AU/AU]; c/- The University of Sydney, Parramatta Road, Sydney, New South Wales 2006 (AU).
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(54) Title: DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASES

(57) Abstract: Peptides which comprise sequences as shown in Seq ID NO:2 or HisGlyTrpSerTypGlyGlyPheLeu; LeuAspGluAsnValHisPhePhe; GluArgHisSerIleArg and PheValIleGlnGluGluPhe which show peptidase ability and have substrate specificity for at least one of the compounds H-Ala-Pro-pNA, H-Gly-Pro-pNA, H-Gly-Pro-pNA ans H-Arg-Pro-pNA. peptides having sequence ID No:7 are also claimed. Nucleic acids, vectors, antibodies and hybridoma cells are also claimed with reference to the above sequences and there abilities.

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TITLE
DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASES

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The invention relates to a dipeptidyl peptidase, to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes it, and to uses of the peptidase.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP) IV-like gene family is a family of molecules which have related protein structure and function [1-3]. The gene family includes the following molecules: DPPIV (CD26), dipeptidyl amino-peptidase-like protein 6 (DPP6), dipeptidyl amino-peptidase-like protein 8
15 (DPP8) and fibroblast activation protein (FAP) [1,2,4,5]. Another possible member is DPPIV- β [6].

The molecules of the DPPIV-like gene family are serine proteases, they are members of the peptidase family S9b,
20 and together with prolyl endopeptidase (S9a) and acylaminoacyl peptidase (S9c), they are comprised in the prolyl oligopeptidase family[5,7].

DPPIV and FAP both have similar postproline dipeptidyl
25 amino peptidase activity, however, unlike DPPIV, FAP also has gelatinase activity[8,9].

DPPIV substrates include chemokines such as RANTES, eotaxin, macrophage-derived chemokine and stromal-cell-
30 derived factor 1; growth factors such as glucagon and glucagon-like peptides 1 and 2; neuropeptides including neuropeptide Y and substance P; and vasoactive peptides[10-12].

35 DPPIV and FAP also have non-catalytic activity; DPPIV binds adenosine deaminase, and FAP binds to $\alpha_3\beta_1$ and $\alpha_5\beta_1$ integrin[13-14].

In view of the above activities, the DPPIV-like family members are likely to have roles in intestinal and renal handling of proline containing peptides, cell adhesion, peptide metabolism, including metabolism of cytokines, neuropeptides, growth factors and chemokines, and immunological processes, specifically T cell stimulation[3,11,12].

Consequently, the DPPIV-like family members are likely to be involved in the pathology of disease, including for example, tumour growth and biology, type II diabetes, cirrhosis, autoimmunity, graft rejection and HIV infection[3,15-18].

Inhibitors of DPPIV have been shown to suppress arthritis, and to prolong cardiac allograft survival in animal models *in vivo*[19,20]. Some DPPIV inhibitors are reported to inhibit HIV infection[21]. It is anticipated that DPPIV inhibitors will be useful in other therapeutic applications including treating diarrhoea, growth hormone deficiency, lowering glucose levels in non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and other disorders involving glucose intolerance, enhancing mucosal regeneration and as immunosuppressants[3,21-24].

There is a need to identify members of the DPPIV-like gene family as this will allow the identification of inhibitor(s) with specificity for particular family member(s), which can then be administered for the purpose of treatment of disease. Alternatively, the identified member may of itself be useful for the treatment of disease.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention seeks to address the above identified need and in a first aspect provides a peptide which comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

As described herein, the inventors believe that the peptide is a prolyl oligopeptidase and a dipeptidyl peptidase, because it has substantial and significant homology with the amino acid sequences of DPPIV and DPP8. As homology is
5 observed between DPP8, DPPIV and DPP9, it will be understood that DPP9 has a substrate specificity for at least one of the following compounds: H-Ala-Pro-pNA, H-Gly-Pro-pNA and H-Arg-Pro-pNA.

10 The peptide is homologous with human DPPIV and DPP8, and importantly, identity between the sequences of DPPIV and DPP8 and SEQ ID NO: 2 is observed at the regions of DPPIV and DPP8 containing the catalytic triad residues and the two glutamate residues of the β -propeller domain essential
15 for DPPIV enzyme activity. The observation of amino acid sequence homology means that the peptide which has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 is a member of the DPPIV-like gene family. Accordingly the peptide is now named and described herein as DPP9.

20 The following sequences of the human DPPIV amino acid sequence are important for the catalytic activity of DPPIV: (i) Trp⁶¹⁷GlyTrpSerTyrGlyGlyTyrVal; (ii) Ala⁷⁰⁷AspAspAsnValHisPhe; (iii) Glu⁷³⁸AspHisGlyIleAlaSer; and
25 (iv) Trp²⁰¹ValTyrGluGluGluVal [25-28]. As described herein, the alignment of the following sequences of DPP9: His⁸³³GlyTrpSerTyrGlyGlyPheLeu; Leu⁹¹³AspGluAsnValHisPhePhe; Glu⁹⁴⁴ArgHisSerIleArg and Phe³⁵⁰ValIleGlnGluGluPhe with
30 sequences (i) to (iv) above, respectively, suggests that these sequences of DPP9 are likely to confer the catalytic activity of DPP9. This is also supported by the alignment of DPP9 and DPP8 amino acid sequences. More specifically, DPP8 has substrate specificity for H-Ala-Pro-pNA, H-Gly-Pro-pNA and H-Arg-Pro-pNA, and shares near identity, with
35 only one position of amino acid difference, in each of the above described sequences of DPP9. Thus, in a second aspect, the invention provides a peptide comprising the following amino acid sequences:

HisGlyTrpSerTyrGlyGlyPheLeu; LeuAspGluAsnValHisPhePhe;
GluArgHisSerIleArg and PheValIleGlnGluGluPhe; which has the
substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

- 5 Also described herein, using the GAP sequence alignment
algorithm, it is observed that DPP9 has 53% amino acid
similarity and 29% amino acid identity with a *C. elegans*
protein. Further, as shown herein, a nucleic acid molecule
which encodes DPP9, is capable of hybridising specifically
10 with DPP9 sequences derived from non-human species,
including rat and mouse. Further, the inventors have
isolated and characterised a mouse homologue of human DPP9.
Together these data demonstrate that DPP9 is expressed in
non-human species. Thus in a third aspect, the invention
15 provides a peptide which has at least 91% amino acid
identity with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2,
and which has the substrate specificity of the sequence
shown in SEQ ID NO:2. Typically the peptide has the
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4. Preferably, the amino acid
20 identity is 75%. More preferably, the amino acid identity
is 95%. Amino acid identity is calculated using GAP
software [GCG Version 8, Genetics Computer Group, Madison,
WI, USA] as described further herein. Typically, the
peptide comprises the following sequences:
25 HisGlyTrpSerTyrGlyGlyPheLeu; LeuAspGluAsnValHisPhePhe;
GluArgHisSerIleArg and PheValIleGlnGluGluPhe.

- In view of the homology between DPPIV, DPP8 and DPP9 amino
acid sequences, it is expected that these sequences will
30 have similar tertiary structure. This means that the
tertiary structure of DPP9 is likely to include the seven-
blade β -propeller domain and the α/β hydrolase domain of
DPPIV. These structures in DPP9 are likely to be conferred
by the regions comprising β -propeller, Val²²⁶ to Ala⁷⁰⁵, α/β
35 hydrolase, Ser⁷⁰⁶ to Leu⁹⁶⁹ and about 70 to 90 residues in
the region Ser¹³⁶ to Gly²²⁵. As it is known that the β -
propeller domain regulates proteolysis mediated by the
catalytic triad in the α/β hydrolase domain of prolyl

oligopeptidase, [29] it is expected that truncated forms of DPP9 can be produced, which have the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, comprising the regions referred to above (His⁸³³GlyTrpSerTyrGlyGlyPheLeu; 5 Leu⁹¹³AspGluAsnValHisPhePhe; Glu⁹⁴⁴ArgHisSerIleArg and Phe³⁵⁰ValIleGlnGluGluPhe) which confer the catalytic specificity of DPP9. Examples of truncated forms of DPP9 which might be prepared are those in which the region conferring the β -propeller domain and the α/β hydrolase 10 domain are spliced together. Other examples of truncated forms include those that are encoded by splice variants of DPP9 mRNA. Thus although, as described herein, the biochemical characterisation of DPP9 shows that DPP9 consists of 969 amino acids and has a molecular weight of 15 about 110 kDa, it is recognised that truncated forms of DPP9 which have the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, may be prepared using standard techniques [30,31]. Thus in a fourth aspect, the invention provides a fragment of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, 20 which has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. The inventors believe that a fragment from Ser136 to Leu969 (numbered according to SEQ ID NO:2) would have enzyme activity.

25 It is recognised that DPP9 may be fused, or in other words, linked to a further amino acid sequence, to form a fusion protein which has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. An example of a fusion protein is one which comprises the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 which 30 is linked to a further amino acid sequence: a "tag" sequence which consists of an amino acid sequence encoding the V5 epitope and a His tag. An example of another further amino acid sequence which may be linked with DPP9 is a glutathione S transferase (GST) domain [30]. Another 35 example of a further amino acid sequence is a portion of CD8 α [8]. Thus in one aspect, the invention provides a fusion protein comprising the amino acid sequence shown in

SEQ ID NO:2 linked with a further amino acid sequence, the fusion protein having the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

- 5 It is also recognised that the peptide of the first aspect of the invention may be comprised in a polypeptide, so that the polypeptide has the substrate specificity of DPP9. The polypeptide may be useful, for example, for altering the protease susceptibility of DPP9, when used in in vivo applications. An example of a polypeptide which may be useful in this regard, is albumin. Thus in another embodiment, the peptide of the first aspect is comprised in a polypeptide which has the substrate specificity of DPP9.
- 10
- 15 In one aspect, the invention provides a peptide which includes the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7. In one embodiment the peptide consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7.
- 20 As described further herein, the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7, and the amino acid sequences of DPPIV, DPP8 and FAP are homologous. DPPIV, DPP8 and FAP have dipeptidyl peptidase enzymatic activity and have substrate specificity for peptides which contain the di-peptide sequence, Ala-Pro. The inventors note that the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7 contains the catalytic triad, Ser-Asp-His. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7 has enzymatic activity in being capable of cleaving a peptide which contains Ala-Pro by hydrolysis of a peptide bond located C-terminal adjacent to proline in the di-peptide sequence.
- 25
- 30

In one embodiment, the peptide comprises an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7 which is capable of cleaving a peptide bond which is C-terminal adjacent to proline in the sequence Ala-Pro. The capacity of a dipeptidyl

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peptidase to cleave a peptide bond which is C-terminal adjacent to proline in the di-peptide sequence Ala-Pro can be determined by standard techniques, for example, by observing hydrolysis of a peptide bond which is C-terminal adjacent to proline in the molecule Ala-Pro-p-nitroanilide.

The inventors recognise that by using standard techniques it is possible to generate a peptide which is a truncated form of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7, which retains the proposed enzymatic activity described above. An example of a truncated form of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7 which retains the proposed enzymatic activity is a form which includes the catalytic triad, Ser-Asp-His. Thus a truncated form may consist of less than the 831 amino acids shown in SEQ ID NO:7. Accordingly, in a further embodiment, the peptide is a truncated form of the peptide shown in SEQ ID NO:7, which is capable of cleaving a peptide bond which is C-terminal adjacent to proline in the sequence Ala-Pro.

It will be understood that the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7 may be altered by one or more amino acid deletions, substitutions or insertions of that amino acid sequence and yet retain the proposed enzymatic activity described above. It is expected that a peptide which is at least 47% similar to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, or which is at least 27% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, will retain the proposed enzymatic activity described above. The % similarity can be determined by use of the program/algorithm "GAP" which is available from Genetics Computer Group (GCG), Wisconsin. Thus in another embodiment of the first aspect, the peptide has an amino acid sequence which is at least 47% similar to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7, and is capable of cleaving a peptide bond which is C-terminal adjacent to proline in the sequence Ala-Pro.

As described above, the isolation and characterisation of DPP9 is necessary for identifying inhibitors of DPP9 catalytic activity, which may be useful for the treatment of disease. Accordingly, in a fifth aspect, the invention provides a method of identifying a molecule capable of inhibiting cleavage of a substrate by DPP9, the method comprising the following steps:

- (a) contacting DPP9 with the molecule;
- 10 (b) contacting DPP9 of step (a) with a substrate capable of being cleaved by DPP9, in conditions sufficient for cleavage of the substrate by DPP9; and
- (c) detecting substrate not cleaved by DPP9, to identify that the molecule is capable of inhibiting
- 15 cleavage of the substrate by DPP9.

It is recognised that although inhibitors of DPP9 may also inhibit DPPIV and other serine proteases, as described herein, the alignment of the DPP9 amino acid sequence with most closely related molecules, (i.e. DPPIV), reveals that the DPP9 amino acid is distinctive, particularly at the regions controlling substrate specificity. Accordingly, it is expected that it will be possible to identify inhibitors which inhibit DPP9 catalytic activity specifically, which do not inhibit catalytic activity of DPPIV-like gene family members, or other serine proteases. Thus, in a sixth aspect, the invention provides a method of identifying a molecule capable of inhibiting specifically, the cleavage of a substrate by DPP9, the method comprising the following

20 steps:

- (a) contacting DPP9 and a further protease with the molecule;
- (b) contacting DPP9 and the further protease of step (a) with a substrate capable of being cleaved by DPP9 and
- 35 the further protease, in conditions sufficient for cleavage of the substrate by DPP9 and the further protease; and

(c) detecting substrate not cleaved by DPP9, but cleaved by the further protease, to identify that the molecule is capable of inhibiting specifically, the cleavage of the substrate by DPP9.

5

In a seventh aspect, the invention provides a method of reducing or inhibiting the catalytic activity of DPP9, the method comprising the step of contacting DPP9 with an inhibitor of DPP9 catalytic activity. In view of the
10 homology between DPP9 and DPP8 amino acid sequences, it will be understood that inhibitors of DPP8 activity may be useful for inhibiting DPP9 catalytic activity. Examples of inhibitors suitable for use in the seventh aspect are described in [21,32,33]. Other inhibitors useful for
15 inhibiting DPP9 catalytic activity can be identified by the methods of the fifth or sixth aspects of the invention.

In one embodiment, the catalytic activity of DPP9 is reduced or inhibited in a mammal by administering the
20 inhibitor of DPP9 catalytic activity to the mammal. It is recognised that these inhibitors have been used to reduce or inhibit DPPIV catalytic activity *in vivo*, and therefore, may also be used for inhibiting DPP9 catalytic activity *in vivo*. Examples of inhibitors useful for this purpose are
25 disclosed in the following [21,32-34].

Preferably, the catalytic activity of DPP9 in a mammal is reduced or inhibited in the mammal, for the purpose of treating a disease in the mammal. Diseases which are
30 likely to be treated by an inhibitor of DPP9 catalytic activity are those in which DPPIV-like gene family members are associated [3,10,11,17,21,36], including for example, neoplasia, type II diabetes, cirrhosis, autoimmunity, graft rejection and HIV infection.

35

Preferably, the inhibitor for use in the seventh aspect of the invention is one which inhibits the cleavage of a peptide bond C-terminal adjacent to proline. As described

herein, examples of these inhibitors are 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulfonylfluoride, aprotinin, benzamidine/HCl, Ala-Pro-Gly, H-Lys-Pro-OH HCl salt and zinc ions, for example, zinc sulfate or zinc chloride. More preferably, the inhibitor is one which specifically inhibits DPP9 catalytic activity, and which does not inhibit the catalytic activity of other serine proteases, including, for example DPPIV, DPP8 or FAP.

10 In an eighth aspect, the invention provides a method of cleaving a substrate which comprises contacting the substrate with DPP9 in conditions sufficient for cleavage of the substrate by DPP9, to cleave the substrate. Examples of molecules which can be cleaved by the method are H-Ala-Pro-pNA, H-Gly-Pro-pNA and H-Arg-Pro-pNA. Molecules which are cleaved by DPPIV including RANTES, eotaxin, macrophage-derived chemokine, stromal-cell-derived factor 1, glucagon and glucagon-like peptides 1 and 2, neuropeptide Y, substance P and vasoactive peptide are also likely to be cleaved by DPP9 [11,12]. In one embodiment, the substrate is cleaved by cleaving a peptide bond C-terminal adjacent to proline in the substrate. The molecules cleaved by DPP9 may have Ala, or Trp, Ser, Gly, Val or Leu in the P1 position, in place of Pro [11,12].

25 The inventors have characterised the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule which encodes the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. Thus in a tenth aspect, the invention provides a nucleic acid molecule which encodes the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

30 In an eleventh aspect, the invention provides a nucleic acid molecule which consists of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

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In another aspect, the invention provides a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:7.

5 The inventors have characterised the nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule encoding SEQ ID NO:7. The nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule encoding DPP4-like-2 is shown in SEQ ID NO:8. Thus, in one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule comprises the
10 nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule consists of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8.

The inventors recognise that a nucleic acid molecule which
15 has the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 could be made by producing only the fragment of the nucleotide sequence which is translated. Thus in an embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule does not contain 5' or 3' untranslated nucleotide sequences.

20 As described herein, the inventors observed RNA of 4.4 kb and a minor band of 4.8 kb in length which hybridised to a nucleic acid molecule comprising sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8. It is possible that these mRNA species are splice
25 variants. Thus in another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8 and which is approximately 4.4 kb or 4.8 kb in length.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule is
30 selected from the group of nucleic acid molecules consisting of DPP4-like-2a, DPP4-like-2b and DPP4-like-2c, as shown in Figure 2.

In another aspect, the invention provides a nucleic acid
35 molecule having a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 3.

In a twelfth aspect, the invention provides a nucleic acid molecule which is capable of hybridising to a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 in
5 stringent conditions, and which encodes a peptide which has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. As shown in the Northern blot analysis described herein, DPP9 mRNA hybridises specifically to the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, after washing in 2XSSC/ 1.0%SDS at
10 37°C, or after washing in 0.1XSSC/0.1% SDS at 50°C.

"Stringent conditions" are conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is exposed to 2XSSC/ 1.0% SDS. Preferably, the nucleic acid molecule is capable of hybridising to a molecule consisting of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 in
15 high stringent conditions. "High stringent conditions" are conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is exposed to 0.1XSSC/ 0.1%SDS at 50°C.

As described herein, the inventors believe that the gene
20 which encodes DPP9 is located at band p13.3 on human chromosome 19. The location of the DPP9 gene is distinguished from genes encoding other prolyl oligopeptidases, which are located on chromosome 2, at bands 2q24.3 and 2q23, chromosome 7 or chromosome 15q22.
25 Thus in an embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule is one capable of hybridising to a gene which is located at band p13.3 on human chromosome 19.

It is recognised that a nucleic acid molecule which encodes
30 the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or which comprises the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, could be made by producing the fragment of the sequence which is translated, using standard techniques [30,31]. Thus in an embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule does not contain 5'
35 or 3' untranslated sequences.

In a thirteenth aspect, the invention provides a vector which comprises a nucleic acid molecule of the tenth aspect of the invention. In one embodiment, the vector is capable of replication in a COS-7 cell, CHO cell or 293T cell, or
5 E.coli. In another embodiment, the vector is selected from the group consisting of λ TripleEx, pTripleEx, pGEM-T Easy Vector, pSecTag2Hygro, pet15b, pEE14.HCMV.gs and pCDNA3.1/V5/His.

10 In a fourteenth aspect, the invention provides a cell which comprises a vector of the thirteenth aspect of the invention. In one embodiment, the cell is an E.coli cell. Preferably, the E. coli is MC1061, DH5 α , JM109, BL21DE3, pLysS. In another embodiment, the cell is a COS-7, COS-1,
15 293T or CHO cell.

In a fifteenth aspect, the invention provides a method for making a peptide of the first aspect of the invention comprising, maintaining a cell according to the fourteenth
20 aspect of the invention in conditions sufficient for expression of the peptide by the cell. The conditions sufficient for expression are described herein. In one embodiment, the method comprises the further step of isolating the peptide.

25

In a sixteenth aspect, the invention provides a peptide when produced by the method of the fifteenth aspect.

In a seventeenth aspect, the invention provides a
30 composition comprising a peptide of the first aspect and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In an eighteenth aspect, the invention provides an antibody which is capable of binding a peptide according to the
35 first aspect of the invention. The antibody can be

prepared by immunising a subject with purified DPP9 or a fragment thereof according to standard techniques [35]. An antibody may be prepared by immunising with transiently transfected DPP9⁺ cells. It is recognised that the
5 antibody is useful for inhibiting activity of DPP9. In one embodiment, the antibody of the eighteenth aspect of the invention is produced by a hybridoma cell.

In a nineteenth aspect, the invention provides a hybridoma
10 cell which secretes an antibody of the nineteenth aspect.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

- Figure 1. Nucleotide sequence of DPP8 (SEQ ID NO:5).
Figure 2. Schematic representation of the cloning of human
15 cDNA DPP9.
Figure 3. Schematic representation of the assembly of nucleotide sequences of human cDNA DPP9.
Figure 4. Nucleotide sequence of human cDNA DPP9 (SEQ ID NO:1) and amino acid sequence of human DPP9 (SEQ ID NO:2).
20 Figure 5. Alignment of human DPP9 amino acid sequences with the amino acid sequence encoded by a predicted open reading frame of GDD.
Figure 6. Alignment of human DPP8, DPP9, DPP4 and FAP amino acid sequences.
25 Figure 7. Northern blot analysis of human DPP9 RNA.
Figure 8. Alignment of murine (SEQ ID NO:4) and human DPP9 amino acid sequences.
Figure 9. Alignment of murine (SEQ ID NO:3) and human DPP9 cDNA nucleotide sequences.
30 Figure 10. Northern blot analysis of rat DPP9 RNA.
Figure 11. Detection of DPP9 cDNA in CEM cells.
Figure 12. Detection of murine DPP9 nucleotide sequence.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

EXAMPLES

General

Restriction enzymes and other enzymes used in cloning were
5 obtained from Boehringer Mannheim Roche. Standard molecular
biology techniques were used unless indicated otherwise.

DPP9 Cloning

The nucleotide sequence of DPP8 shown in Figure 1 was used
10 to search the GenBank database for homologous nucleotide
sequences. Nucleotide sequences referenced by GenBank
accession numbers AC005594 and AC005783 were detected and
named GDD. The GDD nucleotide sequence is 39.5 kb and has
19 predicted exons. The analysis of the predicted exon-
15 intron boundaries in GDD suggests that the predicted open
reading frame of GDD is 3.6 kb in length.

In view of the homology of DPP8 and the GDD nucleotide
sequences, we hypothesised the existence of DPPIV-like
20 molecules other than DPP8. We used oligonucleotide primers
derived from the nucleotide sequence of GDD and reverse
transcription PCR (RT-PCR) to isolate a cDNA encoding
DPPIV-like molecules.

25 RT-PCR amplification of human liver RNA derived from a pool
of 4 patients with autoimmune hepatitis using the primers
GDD pr 1F and GDD pr 1R (Table 1) produced a 500 base pair
product. This suggested that DPPIV-like molecules are
likely to be expressed in liver cells derived from
30 individuals with autoimmune hepatitis and that RNA derived
from these cells is likely to be a suitable source for
isolating cDNA clones encoding DPPIV-like molecules.

Primers GDD pr 3F and GDD pr 1R (Table 1) were then used to
35 isolate a cDNA clone encoding a DPP4-like molecule. A 1.6
kb fragment was observed named DPP4-like-2a. Primers GDD

pr 15F and GDD pr 7R (Table 1) were then used to isolate a cDNA clone encoding a DPP4-like molecule. A 1.9 kb product was observed and named DPP4-like-2b. As described further herein, the sequence of DPP4-like-2b overlaps with the
5 sequence of DPP4-like-2a.

The DPP4-like-2a and 2b fragments were gel purified using WIZARD® PCR preps kit and cloned into the pGEM®-T-easy plasmid vector using the *EcoRI* restriction sites. The
10 ligation reaction was used to transform JM109 competent cells. The plasmid DNA was prepared by miniprep. The inserts were released by *EcoRI* restriction digestion. The DNA was sequenced in both directions using the M13Forward and M13Reverse sequencing primers. The complete sequence
15 of DPP4-like-2a and 2b fragments was derived by primer walking.

The nucleotide sequence 5' adjacent to DPP4-like-2b was obtained by 5'RACE using dC tailing and the gene specific
20 primers GDD GSP1.1 and 2.1 (Table 1). A fragment of 500 base pairs (DPP4-like-2c) was observed. The fragment was gel purified using WIZARD® PCR preps kit and cloned into the pGEM®-T-easy plasmid vector using the *EcoRI* restriction sites. The ligation reaction was used to transform JM109
25 competent cells. The plasmid DNA was prepared by miniprep. The inserts were released by *EcoRI* restriction digestion. The DNA was sequenced in both directions using the M13Forward and M13Reverse sequencing primers.

30 We identified further sequences, BE727051 and BE244612, with identity to the 5' end of DPP9. These were discovered while performing BLASTn with the 5' end of the DPP9 nucleotide sequence. BE727051 contained further 5' sequence for DPP9, which was also present in the genomic sequence
35 for DPP9 on chromosome 19p13.3. This was used to design primer DPP9-22F (5'GCCGGCGGGTCCCCTGTGTCCG3'). Primer 22F

was used in conjunction with primer GDD3'end
(5'GGGCGGGACAAAGTGC CTCACTGG3') on cDNA made from the human
CEM cell line to produce a 3000bp product as expected
Figure 11.

5

Nucleotide sequence analysis of DPP4-like-2a, 2b, and 2c
fragments.

An analysis of the nucleotide sequence of fragments DPP4-
like 2a, 2b and 2c with the Sequencher™ version 3.0
10 computer program (Figure 3), and the 5' fragment isolated
by primers DPP9-22F and GDD3'end, revealed the nucleotide
sequence shown in Figure 4.

The predicted amino acid sequence shown in Figure 4 was
15 compared to a predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a
predicted open reading frame of GDD (predicted from the
nucleotide sequence referenced by GenBank Accession Nos.
AC005594 and AC005783), to determine the relatedness of the
nucleotide sequence of Figure 4 to the nucleotide sequence
20 of the predicted open reading frame of GDD (Figure 5).
Regions of amino acid identity were observed suggesting
that there may be regions of nucleotide sequence identity
of the predicted open reading frame of GDD and the sequence
of Figure 4. However, as noted in Figure 5, there are
25 regions of amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of
Figure 4 and the amino acid sequence encoded by the
predicted open reading frame of GDD which are not
identical, demonstrating that the nucleotide sequences
encoding the predicted open reading frame of GDD and the
30 sequence shown in Figure 4 are different nucleotide
sequences.

As described further herein, the predicted amino acid
sequence encoded by the cDNA sequence shown in Figure 4 is
35 homologous to the amino acid sequence of DPP8 (Figure 6).
Accordingly, and as a cDNA consisting of the nucleotide

sequence shown in Figure 4 was not known, the sequence shown in Figure 4 was named cDNA DPP9.

The predicted amino acid sequence encoded by cDNA DPP9
5 (called DPP9) is 969 amino acids and is shown in Figure 4.
The alignment of DPP9 and DPP8 amino acid sequences
suggests that the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 4 may
be a partial length clone. Notwithstanding this point, as
discussed below, the inventors have found that the
10 alignment of DPP9 amino acid sequence with the amino acid
sequences of DPP8, DPP4 and FAP shows that DPP9 comprises
sequence necessary for providing enzymolysis and utility.
In view of the similarity between DPP9 and DPP8, a full
length clone may be of the order of 882 amino acids. A
15 full length clone could be obtained by standard techniques,
including for example, the RACE technique using an
oligonucleotide primer derived from the 5' end of cDNA
DPP9.

20 In view of the homology between the DPP8 and DPP9 amino
acid sequences, it is likely that cDNA DPP9 encodes an
amino acid sequence which has dipeptidyl peptidase
enzymatic activity. Specifically, it is noted that the
DPP9 amino acid sequence contains the catalytic triad Ser-
25 Asp-His in the order of a non-classical serine protease as
required for the charge relay system. The serine
recognition site characteristic of DPP4 and DPP4-like
family members, GYSWGG, surrounds the serine residue also
suggesting that DPP9 cDNA will encode a DPP4-like enzyme
30 activity.

Further, DPP9 amino acid sequence also contains the two
glutamic acid residues located at positions 205 and 206 in
DPPIV. These are believed to be essential for the
35 dipeptidyl peptidase enzymatic activity. By sequence
alignment with DPPIV, the residues in DPP8 predicted to

play a pivotal role in the pore opening mechanism in Blade 2 of the propeller are E²⁵⁹, E²⁶⁰. These are equivalent to the residues Glu²⁰⁵ and Glu²⁰⁶ in DPPIV which previously have been shown to be essential for DPPIV enzyme activity. A point mutation Glu259Lys was made in DPP8 cDNA using the Quick Change Site directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene, La Jolla). COS-7 cells transfected with wildtype DPP8 cDNA stained positive for H-Ala-Pro4MbNA enzyme activity while the mutant cDNA gave no staining. Expression of DPP8 protein was demonstrated in COS cells transfected with wildtype and mutant cDNAs by immunostaining with anti-V5 mAB. This mAB detects the V5 epitope that has been tagged to the C-terminus of DPP8 protein. Point mutations were made to each of the catalytic residues of DPP8, Ser739A, Asp817Ala and His849Ala, and each of these residues were also determined to be essential for DPP8 enzyme activity. In summary, the residues that have been shown experimentally to be required for enzyme activity in DPPIV and DPP8 are present in the DPP9 amino acid sequence: Glu³⁵⁴, Glu³⁵⁵, Ser⁸³⁶, Asp⁹¹⁴ and His⁹⁴⁶.

The DPP9 amino acid sequence shows the closest relatedness to DPP8, having 77% amino acid similarity and 60% amino acid identity. The relatedness to DPPIV is 25% amino acid identity and 47% amino acid similarity. The % similarity was determined by use of the program/algorithm "GAP" which is available from Genetics Computer Group (GCG), Wisconsin.

DPP9 mRNA Expression Studies

DPP4-like-2a was used to probe a Human Master RNA Blot™ (CLONTECH Laboratories Inc., USA) to study DPP9 tissue expression and the relative levels of DPP9 mRNA expression.

The DPP4-like-2a fragment hybridised to all tissue mRNA samples on the blot. The hybridisation also indicated high

levels of DPP9 expression in most of the tissues samples on the blot (data not shown).

The DPP4-like-2a fragment was then used to probe two
5 Multiple Tissue Northern Blots™ (CLONTECH Laboratories Inc., USA) to examine the mRNA expression and to determine the size of DPP9 mRNA transcript.

The autoradiographs of the DPP9 Multiple Tissue Northern
10 blot are shown in Figure 8. The DPP9 transcript was seen in all tissues examined confirming the results obtained from the Master RNA blot. A single major transcript 4.4 kb in size was seen in all tissues represented on two Blots after 16 hours of exposure. Weak bands could also be seen in some
15 tissues after 6 hours of exposure. The DPP9 transcript was smaller than the 5.1 kb mRNA transcript of DPP8. A minor, very weak transcript 4.8 kb in size was also seen in the spleen, pancreas, peripheral blood leukocytes and heart. The highest mRNA expression was observed in the spleen and
20 heart. Of all tissues examined the thymus had the least DPP9 mRNA expression. The Multiple Tissue Northern Blots were also probed with a β -actin positive control. A 2.0 kb band was seen in all tissues. In addition as expected a 1.8 kb β -actin band was seen in heart and skeletal muscle.

25

Rat DPP9 expression

A Rat Multiple Tissue Northern Blot (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc., USA; catalogue #: 7764-1) was hybridised with a human DPP9 radioactively labeled probe, made using Megaprime DNA
30 Labeling kit and [32P] dCTP (Amersham International plc, Amersham, UK). The DPP9 PCR product used to make the probe was generated using Met3F (GGCTGAGAG GAT GGCCACCAC CGGG) as the forward primer and GDD 3'end (GGGCGGGACAAAGTGC CTCCTGG) as the reverse primer. The hybridisation was

carried out according to the manufacturers' instructions at 60° C to detect cross-species hybridisation. After overnight hybridization the blot was washed at room temperature (2x SSC, 0.1% SDS) then at 40° C (0.1xSSC, 0.1%SDS).

The human cDNA probe identified two bands in all tissues examined except in testes. A major transcript of 4 kb in size was seen in all tissues except testes. This 4 kb transcript was strongly expressed in the liver, heart and brain. A second weaker transcript 5.5 kb in size was present in all tissues except skeletal muscle and testes. However in the brain the 5.5kb transcript was expressed at a higher level than the 4.4 kb transcript. In the testes only one transcript approximately 3.5 kb in size was detected. Thus, rat DPP9 mRNA hybridised with a human DPP9 probe indicating significant homology between DPP9 of the two species. The larger 5.5 kbtranscript observed may be due to crosshybridisation to rat DPP8.

20

Mouse DPP9 expression

A Unigene cluster for Mouse DPP9 was identified (UniGene Cluster Mm.33185) by homology to human DPP9. An analysis of expressed sequence tags contained in this cluster and mouse genomic sequence (AC026385) for Chromosome 17 with the Sequencher™ version 3.0 computer program revealed the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 9. This 3517bp cDNA encodes a 869 aa mouse DPP9 protein (missing N-terminus) with 91% amino acid identity and 94 % amino acid similarity to human DPP9. The mouse DPP9 amino acid sequence also has the residues required for enzyme activity, Ser, Asp and His and the two Glu residues.

The primers mgdd-pr1F (5'ACCTGGGAGGAAGCACCCCACTGTG3') and mgdd-pr4R (5'TTCCACCTGGTCCTCAATCTCC3') were designed from

this sequence and used to amplify a 452 bp product as expected from liver mouse cDNA, as described below.

RNA preparation

- 5 B57Bl6 mice underwent carbon tetrachloride treatment to induce liver fibrosis. Liver RNA were prepared from snap-frozen tissues using the TRIZOL[®] Reagent and other standard methods.

cDNA synthesis

- 10 2µg of liver RNA was reverse-transcribed using SuperScript II RNase H- Reverse Transcriptase (Gibco BRL).

PCR

- PCR using mDPP9- 1F (ACCTGGGAGGAAGCACCCCACTGTG) as the forward primer and mDPP9-2R (CTCTCCACATGCAGGGCTACAGAC) as
15 the reverse primer was used to synthesise a 550 base pair mouse DPP9 fragment. The PCR products were generated using AmpliTaq Gold[®] DNA Polymerase. The PCR was performed as follows: denaturation at 95° C for 10 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 95 ° C for 30 seconds, primer
20 annealing at 60 ° C for 30 seconds, and an extension 72° C for 1 min.

Southern Blot

- DPP9 PCR products from six mice as well as the largest human DPP9 PCR product were run on a 1% agarose gel. The
25 DNA on the gel was then denatured using 0.4 M NaOH and transferred onto a Hybond-N+ membrane (Amersham International plc, Amersham, UK). The largest human DPP9 PCR product was radiolabeled using the Megaprime DNA Labeling kit and [32^P] dCTP (Amersham International plc,
30 Amersham, UK). Unincorporated label was removed using a NAP column (Pharmacia Biotech, Sweden) and the denatured probe was incubated with the membrane for 2 hours at 60° C in Express Hybridisation solution (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc., USA). (Figure 12). Thus, DPP9 mRNA of appropriate
35 size was detected in fibrotic mouse liver using rt-PCR. Furthermore, the single band of mouse DPP9 cDNA hybridised

with a human DPP9 probe indicating significant homology between DPP9 of the two species.

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CLAIMS

1. A peptide which comprises:
- 5 (a) the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; or
- (b) the amino acid sequences:
- His⁸³³GlyTrpSerTyrGlyGlyPheLeu; Leu⁹¹³AspGluAsnValHisPhePhe;
Glu⁹⁴⁴ArgHisSerIleArg and Phe³⁵⁰ValIleGlnGluGluPhe, and which
has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ
10 ID NO:2; or
- (c) the sequence which has at least 60% identity with
the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and which has the
substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2;
or
- 15 (d) the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4.
2. A peptide according to claim 1 (c), wherein the
amino acid identity is at least 75%.
- 20 3. A peptide according to claim 1 (c) wherein the
amino acid identity is at least 95%.
4. A fragment of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2
which has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown
25 in SEQ ID NO:2.
5. A fragment according to claim 4 which comprises
part of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.
- 30 6. A fusion protein comprising the amino acid
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 linked with a further amino
acid sequence, the fusion protein having the substrate
specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.
- 35 7. A fusion protein according to claim 6 wherein the
further amino acid sequence is selected from the group

consisting of GST, V5 epitope and His tag.

8. A method of identifying a molecule capable of inhibiting cleavage of a substrate by DPP9 comprising the following steps:

- (a) contacting DPP9 with the molecule;
- (b) contacting DPP9 of step (a) with a substrate capable of being cleaved by DPP9, in conditions sufficient for cleavage of the substrate by DPP9; and
- 10 (c) detecting substrate not cleaved by DPP9, to identify that the molecule is capable of inhibiting cleavage of the substrate by DPP9.

9. A method of identifying a molecule capable of inhibiting specifically, the cleavage of a substrate by DPP9, the method comprising the following steps:

- (a) contacting DPP9 and a further protease with the molecule;
- (b) contacting DPP9 and the further protease of step
- 20 (a) with a substrate capable of being cleaved by DPP9 and the further protease, in conditions sufficient for cleavage of the substrate by DPP9 and the further protease; and
- (c) detecting substrate not cleaved by DPP9, but cleaved by the further protease, to identify that the
- 25 molecule is capable of inhibiting specifically, the cleavage of the substrate by DPP9.

10. A method of reducing or inhibiting the catalytic activity of DPP9, the method comprising the step of

30 contacting DPP9 with an inhibitor of DPP9 catalytic activity.

11. A method of cleaving a substrate comprising the step of contacting the substrate with DPP9 in conditions

35 sufficient for cleavage of the substrate by DPP9.

12. A nucleic acid molecule which:

- (a) encodes the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; or
- (b) consists of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1; or
- (c) is capable of hybridizing to a nucleic acid

5 molecule consisting of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 in stringent conditions, and which encodes a peptide which has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; or

- (d) consists of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

10

13. A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 12 (c) wherein the molecule is capable of hybridising in high stringent conditions.

15

14. A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 12 which is capable of hybridising to a gene which is located at band p13.3 on human chromosome 19.

20

15. A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 12 which does not contain 5' or 3' untranslated regions.

25

16. A fragment of a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, which encodes a peptide which has the substrate specificity of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2.

17. A fragment according to claim 16 which consists of part of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.

30

18. A vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 12.

19. A cell comprising a vector according to claim 18.

35

20. A composition comprising a peptide according to claim 1.

21. An antibody which is capable of binding to a peptide according to claim 1.

5 22. An antibody according to claim 21 which is produced by a hybridoma cell.

23. A hybridoma cell capable of making an antibody according to claim 22.

10 .

24. A peptide comprising the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 7.

15 25. A nucleic acid molecule comprising the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:8.

Table 1

| FORWARD Primer name | Primer length | Primer sequence (5'-3') |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| GDD pr 1f | 24mer | GTG GAG ATC GAG GAC CAG GTG GAG |
| GDD pr 2f | 24mer | CAA AGT GAG GAA AAA TGC ACT CCG |
| GDD pr 2a | 24mer | TGA GGA AAA ATG CAC TCC GAG CAG |
| GDD pr 3f | 24mer | AAA CTG GCT GAG TTC CAG ACT GAC |
| GDD pr 5f | 24mer | CGG GGA AGG TGA GCA GAG CCT GAC |
| GDD pr 6f | 24mer | AGA AGC ACC CCA CCG TCC TCT TTG |
| GDD pr 11f | 24mer | GAG AAG GAG CTG GTG CAG CCC TTC |
| GDD pr 12f | 24mer | TCA GAG GGA GAG GAC GAG CTC TGC |
| GDD pr 14f | 24mer | CCG CTT CCA GGT GCA GAA GCA CTC |
| GDD pr 15f | 24mer | CTA CGA CTT CCA CAG CGA GAG TGG |
| GDD pr 16f | 25mer | GAT GAG TCC GAG GTG GAG GTC ATT C |

| REVERSE Primer name | Primer length | Primer sequence (5' - 3') |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| GDD pr 1r | 24mer | GCT CAG AGG TAT TCC TGT AGA AAG |
| GDD pr 4r | 24mer | CCC ATG TTG GCC AGG CTG GTC TTG |
| GDD pr 7r | 24mer | AGG ACC AGC CAT GGA TGG CAA CTC |
| GDD pr 8r | 24mer | CCG CTC AGC TTG TAG ACG TGC ACG |
| GDD pr 9r | 24mer | TCA TTC TCT GTG CTC GGG ATG AAC |
| GDD pr 13r | 24mer | GCA CAT CCG AGC GCG TGT GGA AAT |
| GDD pr 17r | 24mer | TGG GAG AAG CCG GGC GTG GTG AGG |
| GDD pr 18r | 25mer | GCG GTC GAA CTC TTC CTG TAT GAC G |
| 5'RACE Primer name | | |
| GDD GSP 1.1 | 18mer | TGA AGG AGA AGA AGG CAG |
| GDD GSP 2.1 | 24mer | CCT GAG CAC TGG GTC TTG ATT TCC |
| 5' RACE Abridged Anchor Primer (AAP) | 36mer | GGC CAC GCG TCG ATC ATG ACG GGI IGG GII GGG IIG |

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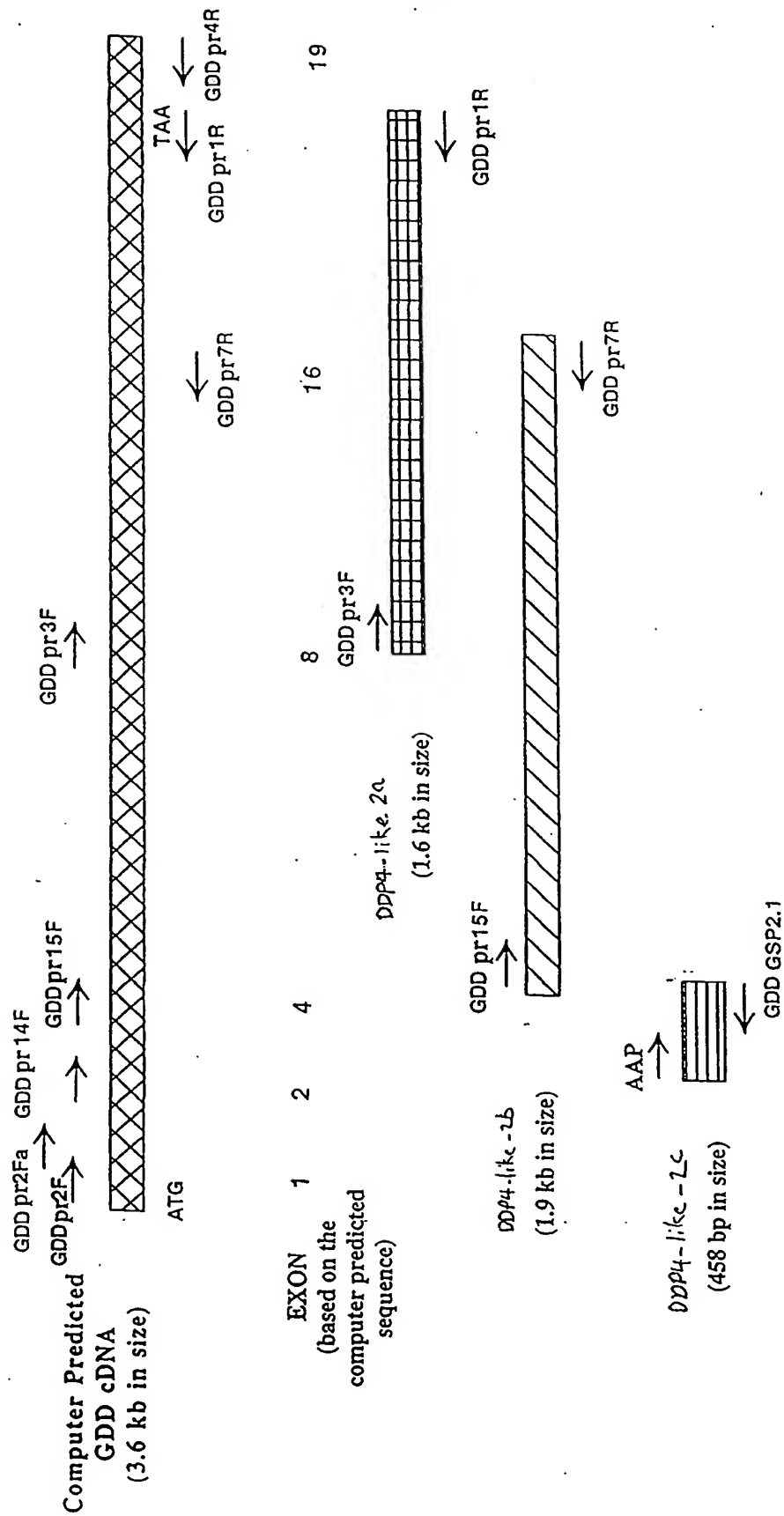


Figure 2

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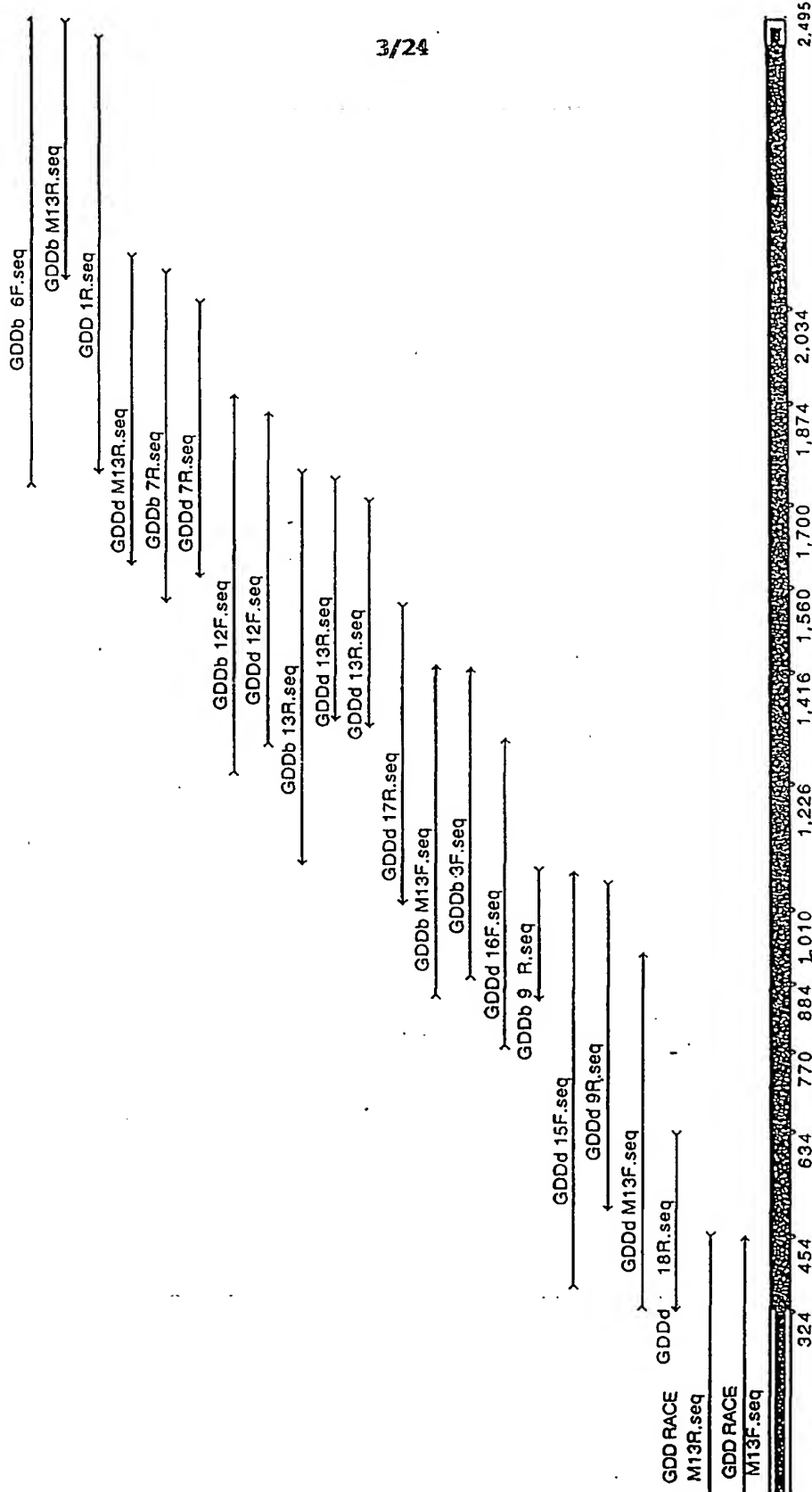


Figure 3

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| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|--|
| | 10 | 30 | 50 | |
| 1 | CGGCGGGTCCCTGTGTCCGCCGCGGCTGTGTCGTCCTCCCGCTCCCGCCACTTCCGGGGTCTG | 60 | | |
| 1 | R R V P C V R R G C R P P L P P L P G S | 20 | | |
| | 70 | 90 | 110 | |
| 61 | CAGTCCCGGGCATGGAGCCGCGACCGTGAGGCGCCGCTGGACCCGGGACGACCTGCCCAG | 120 | | |
| 21 | Q S R A W S R D R E A P L D P G R P A Q | 40 | | |
| | 130 | 150 | 170 | |
| 121 | TCCGGCCGCCGCCCCACGTCCCGGTCTGTGTCCACGCCTGCAGCTGGAATGGAGGCTCT | 180 | | |
| 41 | S G R R P T S R S V S H A C S W N G G S | 60 | | |
| | 190 | 210 | 230 | |
| 181 | CTGGACCTTTAGAAGGCACCCCTGCCCTCCTGAGGTCAGCTGAGCGGTTAATGCGGAAG | 240 | | |
| 61 | L D P L E G T P A L L R S A E R L M R K | 80 | | |
| | 250 | 270 | 290 | |
| 241 | GTTAAGAACTGCGCCTGGACAAGGAGAACACCGGAAGTTGGAGAAGCTTCTCGCTGAAT | 300 | | |
| 81 | V K K L R L D K E N T G S W R S F S L N | 100 | | |
| | 310 | 330 | 350 | |
| 301 | TCCGAGGGGGCTGAGAGGATGGCCACCACCGGGACCCCAACGGCCGACCGAGGCGACGCA | 360 | | |
| 101 | S E G A E R M A T T G T P T A D R G D A | 120 | | |
| | 370 | 390 | 410 | |
| 361 | GCCGCCACAGATGACCCGCGCCCGCTTCCAGGTGCAGAAGCACTCGTGGGACGGGCTC | 420 | | |
| 121 | A A T D D P A A R F Q V Q K H S W D G L | 140 | | |
| | 430 | 450 | 470 | |
| 421 | CGGAGCATCATCCACGGCAGCCGCAAGTACTCGGGCCTCATTGTCAACAAGGCGCCCCAC | 480 | | |
| 141 | R S I I H G S R K Y S G L I V N K A P H | 160 | | |
| | 490 | 510 | 530 | |
| 481 | GACTTCCAGTTTGTGTCAGAAGACGGATGAGTCTGGGCCCCACTCCCACCGCCTCTACTAC | 540 | | |
| 161 | D F Q F V Q K T D E S G P H S H R L Y Y | 180 | | |
| | 550 | 570 | 590 | |
| 541 | CTGGGAATGCCATATGGCAGCCGGGAGAACTCCCTCCTCTACTCTGAGATTCCCAAGAAG | 600 | | |
| 181 | L G M P Y G S R E N S L L Y S E L P K K | 200 | | |
| | 610 | 630 | 650 | |
| 601 | GTCCGGAAAGAGGCTCTGCTGCTCCTGTCTGGAAGCAGATGCTGGATCATTTCAGGCC | 660 | | |
| 201 | V R K E A L L L L S W K Q M L D H F Q A | 220 | | |
| | 670 | 690 | 710 | |
| 661 | ACGCCCCACCATGGGGTCTACTCTCGGAGGAGGAGCTGCTGAGGGAGCGGAAACGCCTG | 720 | | |
| 221 | T P H H G V Y S R E E E L L R E R K R L | 240 | | |
| | 730 | 750 | 770 | |
| 721 | GGGTCTTTCGCATCACCTCCTACGACTTCCACAGCGAGAGTGGCCTCTTCTCTTCCAG | 780 | | |
| 241 | G V F G I T S Y D F H S E S G L F L F Q | 260 | | |
| | 790 | 810 | 830 | |
| 781 | GCCAGCAACAGCCTCTTCCACTGCCGCGACGGCGGCAAGAACGGCTTCATGGTGTCCCT | 840 | | |
| 261 | A S N S L F H C R D G G K N G F M V S P | 280 | | |
| | 850 | 870 | 890 | |
| 841 | ATGAAACCGCTGGAAATCAAGACCCAGTGCTCAGGGCCCCGGATGGACCCCAAATCTGC | 900 | | |
| 281 | M K P L E I K T Q C S G P R M D P K I C | 300 | | |

FIGURE 4

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| | | | | |
|------|---|------|------|------|
| 901 | 910 | 930 | 950 | 960 |
| 301 | CCTGCCGACCCTGCCTTCTTCTCCTTCAACAATAACAGCGACCTGTGGGTGGCCAACATC | | | 320 |
| | P A D P A F F S F N N N S D L W V A N I | | | |
| 961 | 970 | 990 | 1010 | 1020 |
| 321 | GAGACAGGCGAGGAGCGGCGGCTGACCTTCTGCCACCAAGGTTTATCCAATGTCTCTGGAT | | | 340 |
| | E T G E E R R L T F C H Q G L S N V L D | | | |
| 1021 | 1030 | 1050 | 1070 | 1080 |
| 341 | GACCCCAAGTCTGCGGGTGTGGCCACCTTCGTACATACAGGAAGAGTTCGACCGCTTCACT | | | 360 |
| | D P K S A G V A T F V I Q E E F D R F T | | | |
| 1081 | 1090 | 1110 | 1130 | 1140 |
| 361 | GGGTACTGGTGGTGCCCCACAGCCTCTGGGAAGGTTTCAGAGGGCCTCAAGACGCTGCGA | | | 380 |
| | G Y W W C P T A S W E G S E G L K T L R | | | |
| 1141 | 1150 | 1170 | 1190 | 1200 |
| 381 | ATCCTGTATGAGGAAGTCGATGAGTCCGAGGTGGAGGTCATTACGTCCTCTCTCTGCG | | | 400 |
| | I L Y E E V D E S E V E V I H V P S P A | | | |
| 1201 | 1210 | 1230 | 1250 | 1260 |
| 401 | CTAGAAGAAAGGAAGACGGACTCGTATCGGTACCCAGGACAGGCAGCAAGAATCCCAAG | | | 420 |
| | L E E R K T D S Y R Y P R T G S K N P K | | | |
| 1261 | 1270 | 1290 | 1310 | 1320 |
| 421 | ATTGCCTTGAAACTGGCTGAGTTCAGACTGACAGCCAGGGCAAGATCGTCTCGACCCAG | | | 440 |
| | I A L K L A E F Q T D S Q G K I V S T Q | | | |
| 1321 | 1330 | 1350 | 1370 | 1380 |
| 441 | GAGAAGGAGCTGGTGCAGCCCTTCAGTTCGCTGTTCCCGAAGGTGGAGTACATCGCCAGG | | | 460 |
| | E K E L V Q P F S S L F P K V E Y I A R | | | |
| 1381 | 1390 | 1410 | 1430 | 1440 |
| 461 | GCCGGGTGGACCCGGGATGGCAAATACGCTGGGCCATGTTCTCTGGACCGGCCCCAGCAG | | | 480 |
| | A G W T R D G K Y A W A M F L D R P Q Q | | | |
| 1441 | 1450 | 1470 | 1490 | 1500 |
| 481 | TGGCTCCAGCTCGTCTCTCTCCCCCGGCCCTGTTTCATCCCGAGCACAGAGAATGAGGAG | | | 500 |
| | W L Q L V L L P P A L F I P S T E N E E | | | |
| 1501 | 1510 | 1530 | 1550 | 1560 |
| 501 | CAGCGGCTAGCCTCTGCCAGAGCTGTCCCCAGGAATGTCCAGCCGTATGTGGTGTACGAG | | | 520 |
| | Q R L A S A R A V P R N V Q P Y V V Y E | | | |
| 1561 | 1570 | 1590 | 1610 | 1620 |
| 521 | GAGGTACCAACGTCTGGATCAATGTTTCATGACATCTTCTATCCCTTCCCCCAATCAGAG | | | 540 |
| | E V T N V W I N V H D I F Y P F P Q S E | | | |
| 1621 | 1630 | 1650 | 1670 | 1680 |
| 541 | GGAGAGGACGAGCTCTGCTTTCTCCGCGCCAATGAATGCAAGACCGGCTTCTGCCATTG | | | 560 |
| | G E D E L C F L R A N E C K T G F C H L | | | |
| 1681 | 1690 | 1710 | 1730 | 1740 |
| 561 | TACAAAGTCACCGCCGTTTTTAAATCCCAGGGCTACGATTGGAGTGAGCCCTTCAGCCCC | | | 580 |
| | Y K V T A V L K S Q G Y D W S E P F S P | | | |
| 1741 | 1750 | 1770 | 1790 | 1800 |
| 581 | GGGGAAGATGAATTTAAGTGCCCCATTAAGGAAGAGATTGCTCTGACCAGCGGTGAATGG | | | 600 |
| | G E D E F K C P I K E E I A L T S G E W | | | |

FIGURE 4

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| | | | |
|------|--|------|------|
| 1801 | GAGGTTTTGGCGAGGCACGGCTCCAAGATCTGGGTCAATGAGGAGACCAAGCTGGTGTAC | 1860 | |
| 601 | E V L A R H G S K I W V N E E T K L V Y | 620 | |
| 1861 | TTCCAGGGCACCAAGGACACGCCGCTGGAGCACCACCTCTACGTGGTCAGCTATGAGGCG | 1920 | |
| 621 | F Q G T K D T P L E H H L Y V V S Y E A | 640 | |
| 1921 | GCCGGCGAGATCGTACGCCTCACCACGCCCGGCTTCTCCCATAGCTGCTCCATGAGCCAG | 1980 | |
| 641 | A G E I V R L T T P G F S H S C S M S Q | 660 | |
| 1981 | AACTTCGACATGTTCTCGTCAGCCACTACAGCAGCGTGAGCACGCCCGCCCTGCGTGACGTC | 2040 | |
| 661 | N F D M F V S H Y S S V S T P P C V H V | 680 | |
| 2041 | TACAAGCTGAGCGGCCCGACGACGACCCCTGCACAAGCAGCCCGCTTCTGGGCTAGC | 2100 | |
| 681 | Y K L S G P D D D P L H K Q P R F W A S | 700 | |
| 2101 | ATGATGGAGGCAGCCAGCTGCCCCCGGATTATGTTCTCCAGAGATCTTCCATTTCCAC | 2160 | |
| 701 | M M E A A S C P P D Y V P P E I F H F H | 720 | |
| 2161 | ACGCGCTCGGATGTGCGGCTCTACGGCATGATCTACAAGCCCCACGCCTTGCAGCCAGGG | 2220 | |
| 721 | T R S D V R L Y G M I Y K P H A L Q P G | 740 | |
| 2221 | AAGAAGCACCCACCGTCCTCTTTGTATATGGAGGCCCCCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGAATAAC | 2280 | |
| 741 | K K H P T V L F V Y G G P Q V Q L V N N | 760 | |
| 2281 | TCCTTCAAAGGCATCAAGTACTTGCGGCTCAACACACTGGCCTCCCTGGGCTACGCCGTG | 2340 | |
| 761 | S F K G I K Y L R L N T L A S L G Y A V | 780 | |
| 2341 | GTTGTGATTGACGGCAGGGGCTCCTGTACAGCAGGGCTTCGGTTCGAAGGGGCCCTGAAA | 2400 | |
| 781 | V V I D G R G S C Q R G L R F E G A L K | 800 | |
| 2401 | AACCAAATGGGCCAGGTGGAGATCGAGGACCAGGTGGAGGGCCTGCAGTTCGTGGCCGAG | 2460 | |
| 801 | N Q M G Q V E I E D Q V E G L Q F V A E | 820 | |
| 2461 | AAGTATGGCTTCATCGACCTGAGCCGAGTTGCCATCCATGGCTGGTCTACGGGGGCTTC | 2520 | |
| 821 | K Y G F I D L S R V A I H G W S Y G G F | 840 | |
| 2521 | CTCTCGCTCATGGGGCTAATCCACAAGCCCCAGGTGTTCAAGGTGGCCATCGCGGGTGCC | 2580 | |
| 841 | L S L M G L I H K P Q V F K V A I A G A | 860 | |
| 2581 | CCGGTCACCGTCTGGATGGCCTACGACACAGGGTACACTGAGCGCTACATGGACGTCCCT | 2640 | |
| 861 | P V T V W M A Y D T G Y T E R Y M D V P | 880 | |
| 2641 | GAGAACAACCAGCACGGCTATGAGGCGGGTTCGGTGGCCCTGCACGTGGAGAAGCTGCCC | 2700 | |
| 881 | E N N Q H G Y E A G S V A L H V E K L P | 900 | |
| | 2710 | 2730 | 2750 |

FIGURE 4
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2701 AATGAGCCCAACCGCTTGCTTATCCTCCACGGCTTCCTGGACGAAAACGTGCACTTTTTC 2760
901 N E P N R L L I L H G F L D E N V H F F 920

2770 2790 2810
2761 CACACAAACTTCCTCGTCTCCCAACTGATCCGAGCAGGGAAACCTTACCAGCTCCAGATC 2820
921 H T N F L V S Q L I R A G K P Y Q L Q I 940

2830 2850 2870
2821 TACCCCAACGAGAGACACAGTATTCGCTGCCCCGAGTCGGGCGAGCACTATGAAGTCACG 2880
941 Y P N E R H S I R C P E S G E H Y E V T 960

2890 2910 2930
2881 TTA CTGCACTTTCTACAGGAATACCTCTGAGCCTGCCCACCGGGAGCCGCCACATCACAG 2940
961 L L H F L Q E Y L * .

2950 2970 2990
2941 CACAAGTGGCTGCAGCCTCCGCGGGGAACCAGGCGGGAGGGACTGAGTGGCCCGCGGGCC 3000

3001 CCAGTGAGGCACTTTGTCCCGCCC 3020

FIGURE 4

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```

101 SWDGLRSIIHGSRKYSGLIVNKA PHDFQFVOKTDESGPHSHRLYYLGMPY 150
    |||
1    ....LRSIIHGSRKYSGLIVNKA PHDFQFVOKTDESGPHSHRLYYLGMPY 46
151 GSRENSLLYSEIPKKVRKEALLLSWKQHLDFQATPHHGVYSREEELR 200
    |||
47  GSRENSLLYSEIPKKVRKEALLLSWKQHLDFQATPHHGVYSREEELR 96
201 ERKRLGVFCITSYDFHSEGLFLFQASNSLFHCRDGGKNGFHVSPGPGCV 250
    |||
97  ERKRLGVFCITSYDFHSEGLFLFQASNSLFHCRDGGKNGFHVSPGPGCV 139
251 SPHKPLEIKTCQSGPRHDPKICPADPAFFSFINNSDLWVANIETGEERRL 300
    |||
140 SPHKPLEIKTCQSGPRHDPKICPADPAFFSFINNSDLWVANIETGEERRL 189
301 TFCHQGLSNVLDPPKSAGVATFVIOEEFDRFTGYWMCPTASWE..EGLKT 348
    |||
190 TFCHQGLSNVLDPPKSAGVATFVIOEEFDRFTGYWMCPTASWEGSEGLKT 239
349 LRILYEEVDESEVEVIHVPSPALEERKTD SYRYPRTGSKNPKIALKLAEF 398
    |||
240 LRILYEEVDESEVEVIHVPSPALEERKTD SYRYPRTGSKNPKIALKLAEF 289
399 QTD SQKIVSTQEKELVQPFSSLPKVEYIARAG.....AWAHFLDRP 441
    |||
290 QTD SQKIVSTQEKELVQPFSSLPKVEYIARAGWTRDCKYAWAHFLDRP 339
442 QQLQLVLLPPALFIPSTENEEQRLASARAVPRNVQPYVVYEEVTVNWIN 491
    |||
340 QQLQLVLLPPALFIPSTENEEQRLASARAVPRNVQPYVVYEEVTVNWIN 389
492 VHDIFYPFQSEGEDELCLFRANECKTGFCFLYKVTAVLKSQGYDWSEPF 541
    |||
390 VHDIFYPFQSEGEDELCLFRANECKTGFCFLYKVTAVLKSQGYDWSEPF 439
542 SPCEG.....EQSLTNA.....IWNNEETKL VYFQGTQDTP 572
    |||
440 SPCEDEFKCPKEEIALTSGEWEVLARHGSRIWNNEETKL VYFQGTQDTP 489
573 LEHHLVVS YEAGEIVRLTTPGFSHSCSHSQNDFHVS SHYSSVSTPPCV 622
    |||
490 LEHHLVVS YEAGEIVRLTTPGFSHSCSHSQNDFHVS SHYSSVSTPPCV 539
623 HVYKLSGPD DPLHKQPRFWASHMEAA.....KIFHFHTRSDVRLY 663
    |||
540 HVYKLSGPD DPLHKQPRFWASHMEAA SCPPDYVPPEIFHFHTRSDVRLY 589
664 CHIYKPHALQPGKKHPTVLFVYGGPQVQLVNSFKGIKYLRLNTLASLGY 713
    |||
590 CHIYKPHALQPGKKHPTVLFVYGGPQVQLVNSFKGIKYLRLNTLASLGY 639
714 AVVVIDGRGSCQRLRFEGALKQHGGQVEIEDQVEGLQFVAEKYGFIDLS 763
    |||
640 AVVVIDGRGSCQRLRFEGALKQHGGQVEIEDQVEGLQFVAEKYGFIDLS 689
764 RVAIHGWSYGGFSLHGLIHKPQVFKVAIAGAPVTVMHAYDTGYTERYMD 813
    |||
690 RVAIHGWSYGGFSLHGLIHKPQVFKVAIAGAPVTVMHAYDTGYTERYMD 739
814 VPENNHQGYEAGSVALHVEKLPNEPNRLLILHGFLDENVHFFHTNFLVSQ 863
    |||
740 VPENNHQGYEAGSVALHVEKLPNEPNRLLILHGFLDENVHFFHTNFLVSQ 789
864 LIRAGKPYQLQVALPPVSPQIYPNERHSIRCPESGEHYEVTLLHFLQEYL 913
    |||
790 LIRAGKPYQL.....QIYPNERHSIRCPESGEHYEVTLLHFLQEYL 830

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Figure 5

[illegible]

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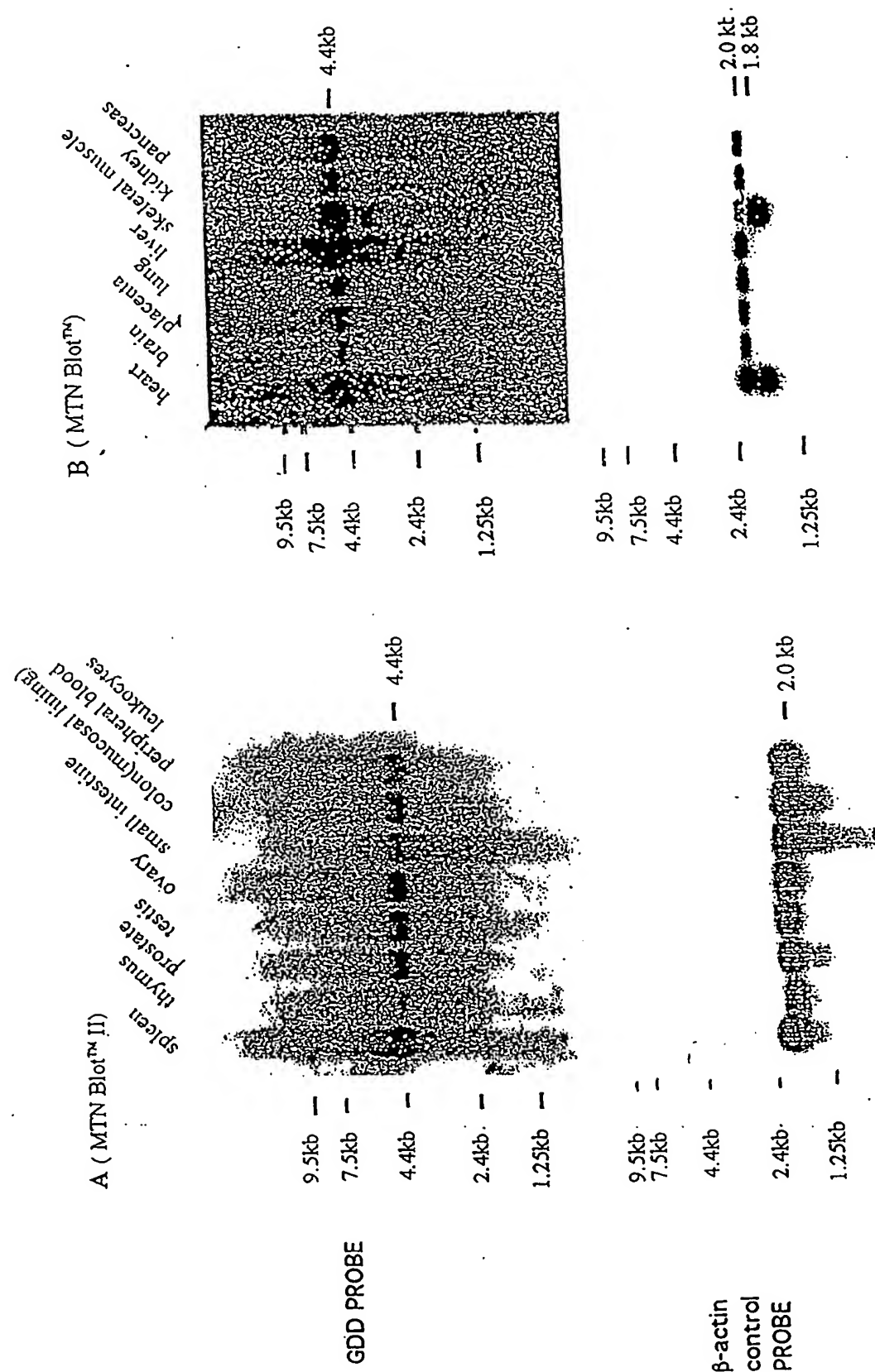


FIGURE 7

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251 HSEGLFLFQASNSLFHCRDGGKNGFMVSPMKPLEIKTQCSGPRMDPKIC 300
|||||
151 HSEGLFLFQASNSLFHCRDGGKNGFMVSPMKPLEIKTQCSGPRMDPKIC 200
|||||
301 PADPAFFSFNNNSDLWVANIETGEERRLTFCHQGLSNVLD DPKSAGVATF 350
||||| : |||||
201 PADPAFFSFNNNSDLWVANIETGEERRLTFCHQGSAGVLDNPKSAGVATF 250
|||||
351 VIQEEFDRFTGYWWCPTASWEGSQGLKTLRILYEEVDESEVEVIHVPSPA 400
||||| : |||||
251 VIQEEFDRFTGCWWCPTASWEGSEGLKTLRILYEEVDESEVEVIHVPSPA 300
|||||
401 LEERKTDSYRYPRTGSKNPKIALKLAEFQTD SQGKIVSTQEKELVQPFSS 450
||||| : |||||
301 LEERKTDSYRYPRTGSKNPKIALKLAELQTDHOGKIVSSCEKELVQPFSS 350
|||||
451 LFPKVEYIARAGWTRDGKYAWAMFLDRPQQWLQLVLLP PALFIPSTENEE 500
||||| : |||||
351 LFPKVEYIARAGWTRDGKYAWAMFLDRPQQRLQLVLLP PALFIPAVESEA 400
|||||
501 QRLASARAVPRNVQPYVVYEEVTNVWINVHDIFYPFPQSEGEDEL CFLRA 550
|| | : ||||| : |||||
401 QRQAARAVPKNVQPFVIYEEVTNVWINVHDIFHPFPQAEGQQDFCFLRA 450
|| | : ||||| : |||||
551 NECKTGFCCHLYKVTAVLKSQGYDWSEPFSPGEDEFKCPIKEEIALTSGEW 600
||||| : || | : || | : ||||| : |||||
451 NECKTGFCCHLYRVTVELKTKDYDWTEPLSPTEGEFKCPIKEEVALTSGEW 500
|||||
601 EVLARHGSKIWNNEETKL VYFQGTKDTPLEHHLYVVS YEAAAGEIVRLTTP 650
|| | : ||||| : |||||

FIGURE 8

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```

501 EVLSRHSKSIWVNEQTKLVYFQGTKDTPLLEHHLYVVSYESAGEIVRLTTL 550
651 GFSHSCSMSQNFD MFVSHYSSVSTPPCVHVYKLSGPD DDLPHKQPRFWAS 700
      ||||| . |||||
551 GFSHSCSMSQS FDMFVSHYSSVSTPPCVHVYKLSGPD DDLPHKQPRFWAS 600
      ||||| . |||||
701 MMEAASCPD DYVPPEIFHFHTRSDVRLYGM IYKPHALQPGKKHPTVLFVY 750
      ||||| . |||||
601 MMEAANCPD DYVPPEIFHFHTRADVQLYGM IYKPHTLQPGRKHPTVLFVY 650
      ||||| . |||||
751 GGPQVQLVNNSFKGI KYLRLNTLASLGYAVVVIDGRGSCQRGLRFEGALK 800
      ||||| . |||||
651 GGPQVQLVNNSFKGI KYLRLNTLASLGYAVVVIDGRGSCQRGLHFEGALK 700
      ||||| . |||||
801 NQMGOVEIEDQVEGLQFVAEKYGFIDLSRVAIHGWSYGGFSLMGLIHKP 850
      ||||| . |||||
701 NQMGOVEIEDQVEGLQYVAEKYGFIDLSRVAIHGWSYGGFSLMGLIHKP 750
      ||||| . |||||
851 QVFKVAIAGAPVTVMAYDTGYTERYMDVPENNQHGYEAGSVALHVEKLP 900
      ||||| . |||||
751 QVFKVAIAGAPVTVMAYDTGYTERYMDVPENNQQGYEAGSVALHVEKLP 800
      ||||| . |||||
901 NEPNRLLILHGF LDENVHFFHTNFLVSQ LIRAGKPYQLQIYPNERHSIRC 950
      ||||| . |||||
801 NEPNRLLILHGF LDENVHFFHTNFLVSQ LIRAGKPYQLQV. . . . .ASVTT 845
      ||||| . |||||
951 PESGEHYEVTLLHFLQEYL 969
      | :
846 PQ. . . . . 847

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FIGURE 8

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mbl dpp9 dna-gp-b

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CompCheck: 6876

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| Length Weight: | 0.300 | Average Mismatch: | 0.000 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Quality: | 2166.5 | Length: | 3172 |
| Ratio: | 0.754 | Gaps: | 2 |
| Percent Similarity: | 80.637 | Percent Identity: | 80.637 |

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      |
      1 .....GCCA 4
301 TCCGAGGGGGCTGAGAGGATGGCCACCACCGGGACCCCAACGGCCGACCG 350
      || ||| || ||||| || ||||| || ||| |||
      5 TCACAGGAGCCCAAGAGGATG...TGCAGCGGGGTCTCCCAGTTGAGCA 51
351 AGGCGACGCAGCCGCCACAGATGACCCGGCCCGCCGCTTCCAGGTGCAGA 400
      | | ||||| || ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      52 GGTGGCCGCAGGGGACATGGATGACACGGCAGCACGCTTCTGTGTGCAGA 101

```

FIGURE 9

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401 AGCACTCGTGGGACGGGCTCCGGAGCATCATCCACGGCAGCCGCAAGTAC 450
|||||
102 AGCACTCGTGGGATGGGCTGCGTAGCATTATCCACGGCAGTCGCAAGTCC 151
|||||
451 TCGGGCCTCATTGTCAACAAGGCGCCCCACGACTTCCAGTTTGTGCAGAA 500
|||||
152 TCGGGCCTCATTGTGAGCAAGGCCCCCACGACTTCCAGTTTGTGCAGAA 201
|||||
501 GACGGATGAGTCTGGGCCCCACTCCCACCGCCTCTACTACCTGGGAATGC 550
|||
202 GCCTGACGAGTCTGGGCCCCACTCTCACCCTCTCTATTACCTCGGAATGC 251
|||||
551 CATATGGCAGCCGGGAGAACTCCCTCCTCTACTCTGAGATTCCCAAGAAG 600
|||
252 CTTACGGCAGCCGTGAGAACTCCCTCCTCTACTCCGAGATCCCAAGAAA 301
|||||
601 GTCCGGAAAGAGGCTCTGCTGCTCCTGTCTGGAAGCAGATGCTGGATCA 650
|||
302 GTGCGGAAGGAGGCCCTGCTGCTGCTGTCTGGAAGCAGATGCTGGACCA 351
|||||
651 TTTCCAGGCCACGCCCCACCATGGGGTCTACTCTCGGGAGGAGGAGCTGC 700
|||||
352 CTTCCAGGCCACACCCACCATGGTGTCTACTCCCGAGAGGAGGAGCTAC 401
|||||
701 TGAGGGAGCGGAAACGCCTGGGGGTCTTCGGCATCACCTCCTACGACTTC 750
|||
402 TGCGGGAGCGCAAGCGCCTGGGCGTCTTCGGAATCACCTCTTATGACTTC 451
|||||
751 CACAGCGAGAGTGGCCTCTTCCTCTTCCAGGCCAGCAACAGCCTCTTCCA 800
|||||
452 CACAGTGAGAGCGGCCTCTTCCTCTTCCAGGCCAGCAATAGCCTGTTCCA 501
|||||
801 CTGCCGCGACGGCGGCAAGAACGGCTTCATGGTGTCCCCTATGAAACCGC 850
|||||

FIGURE 9

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[illegible]

FIGURE 9

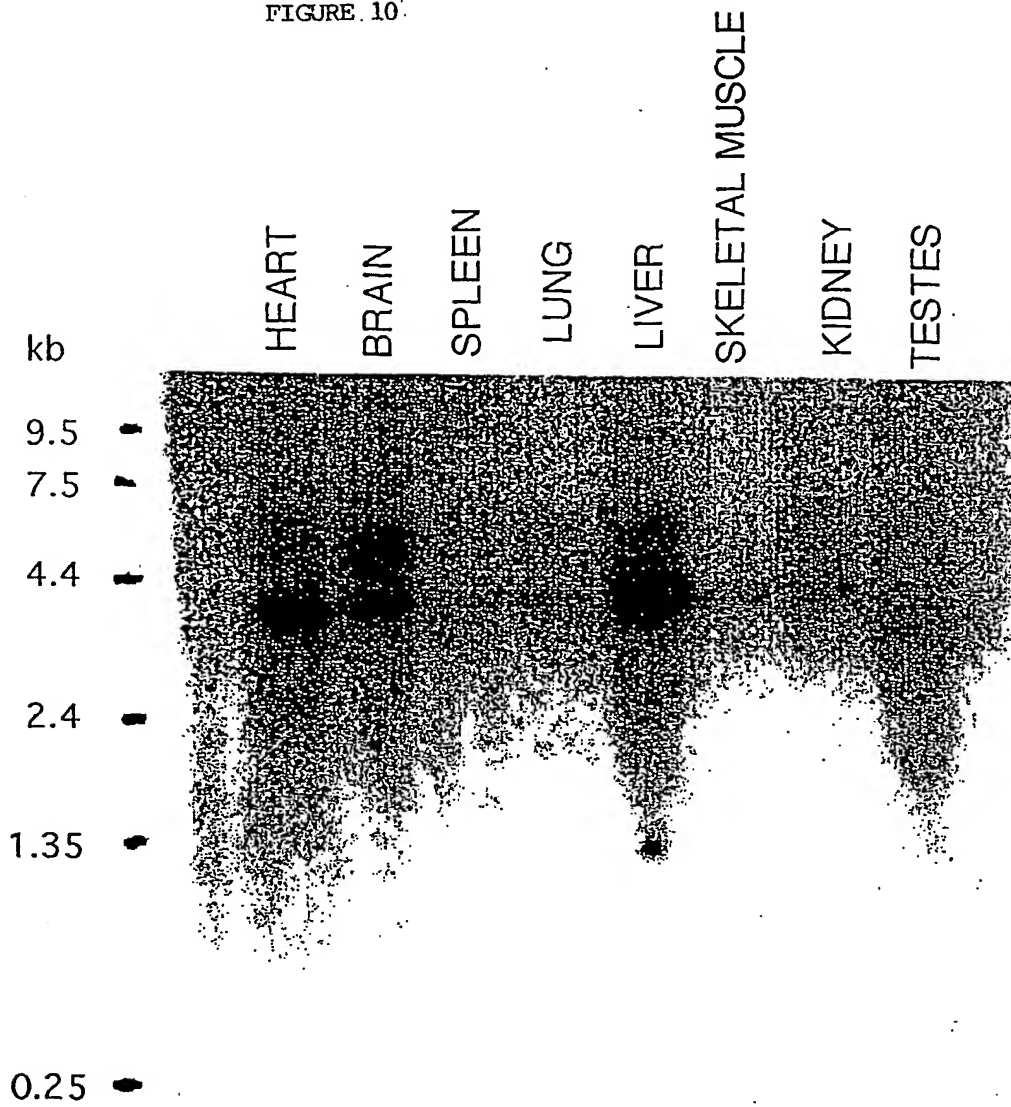
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[illegible]

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FIGURE 10



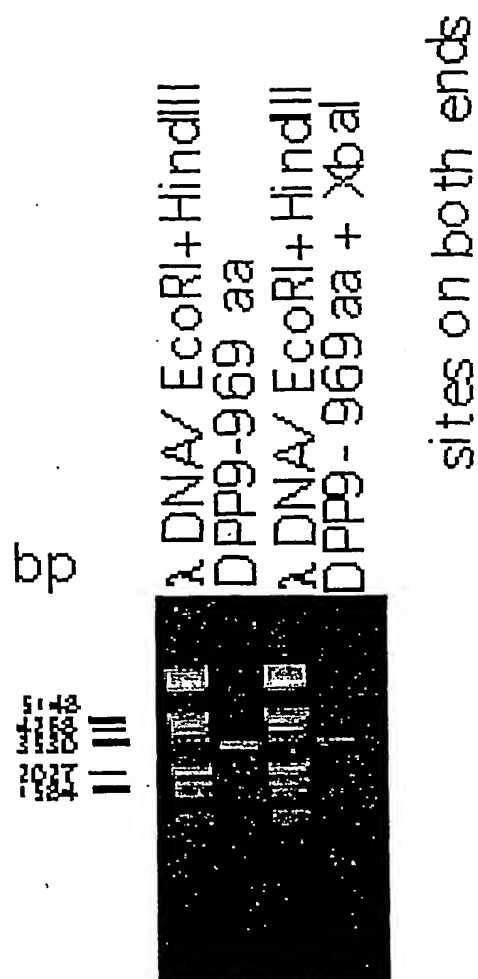
Rat Multiple Tissue Northern Blot hybridised with a human DPP9 probe of 2,589 bases. The hybridisation was carried out overnight at 60° C.

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2252 CAAGTGTTC AAGGTAGCCATTGCGGGCGCTCCTGTCACTGTGTGGATGGC 2301
2601 CTACGACACAGGGTACACTGAGCGCTACATGGACGTCCCTGAGAACAACC 2650
||| ||||| ||||| || || ||||| ||||| || || |||||
2302 CTATGACACAGGGTACACGGAACGATACATGGATGTCCCCGAAAATAACC 2351
2651 AGCACGGCTATGAGGCGGGTTCCTGGCCCTGCACGTGGAGAAGCTGCCC 2700
||| ||||| ||||| || || || ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2352 AGCAAGGCTATGAGGCAGGGTCTGTAGCCCTGCATGTGGAGAAGCTGCCC 2401
2701 AATGAGCCCAACCGCTTGCTTATCCTCCACGGCTTCCTGGACGAAAACGT 2750
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2402 AATGAGCCTAACCGCTGCTTATCCTCCACGGCTTCCTGGACGAGAACGT 2451
2751 GCACTTTTTCCACACAAACTTCCTCGTCTCCCAACTGATCCGAGCAGGGA 2800
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| || || ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2452 TCACTTCTTCCACACAAATTTCTGGTGTCCCAGCTGATCCGAGCAGGAA 2501
2801 AACCTTACCAGCTCCAGAT. CTACCCCAACGAGAGACACAGTATTGCT 2848
|| || ||||| || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
2502 AGCCATACCAGCTTCAGGTTGCATCAGTGACAACACCTCAGTGACTACCC 2551
2849 GCCCCGAGTCGGGCGAGCACTATGAAGTCACGTTACTGCACTTTCTACAG 2898
|| || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
2552 CTCACTAAGACCCCAGTTTGTATGAACCCACTTGGCTACAGGCATGGGAG 2601
2899 GAATACCTCTGAGCCTGCCCCACGGGAGCCGCCACATCACAGCACAAGTG 2948
|| || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
2602 TGCCCCCAATGATTAGAGACCCAAGAGCAGTTGCCTGAGGGAGAGGACA 2651
2949 GCTGCAGCCTCCGCGGGGAACCAGGCGGGAGGGACTGAGTGGCCCGCGGG 2998
|| || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
2652 TTTAAAGGTCCAGGACTGAATCTACCCAAACGAGAGACATAGCATCCGCT 2701
2999 CC..... 3000
|
2702 GCCGCGAGTCCGGAGAGCATTACGAGGTGACGCTGCTGCACTTTCTGCAG 2751

FIGURE 9

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DPP9 PCR products.

Lane 2; generated from CEM cell

line RNA using DPP9 primers 22F and 3' end.

Lane 4; the same primers with XbaI sites on th
ends.

FIGURE 11

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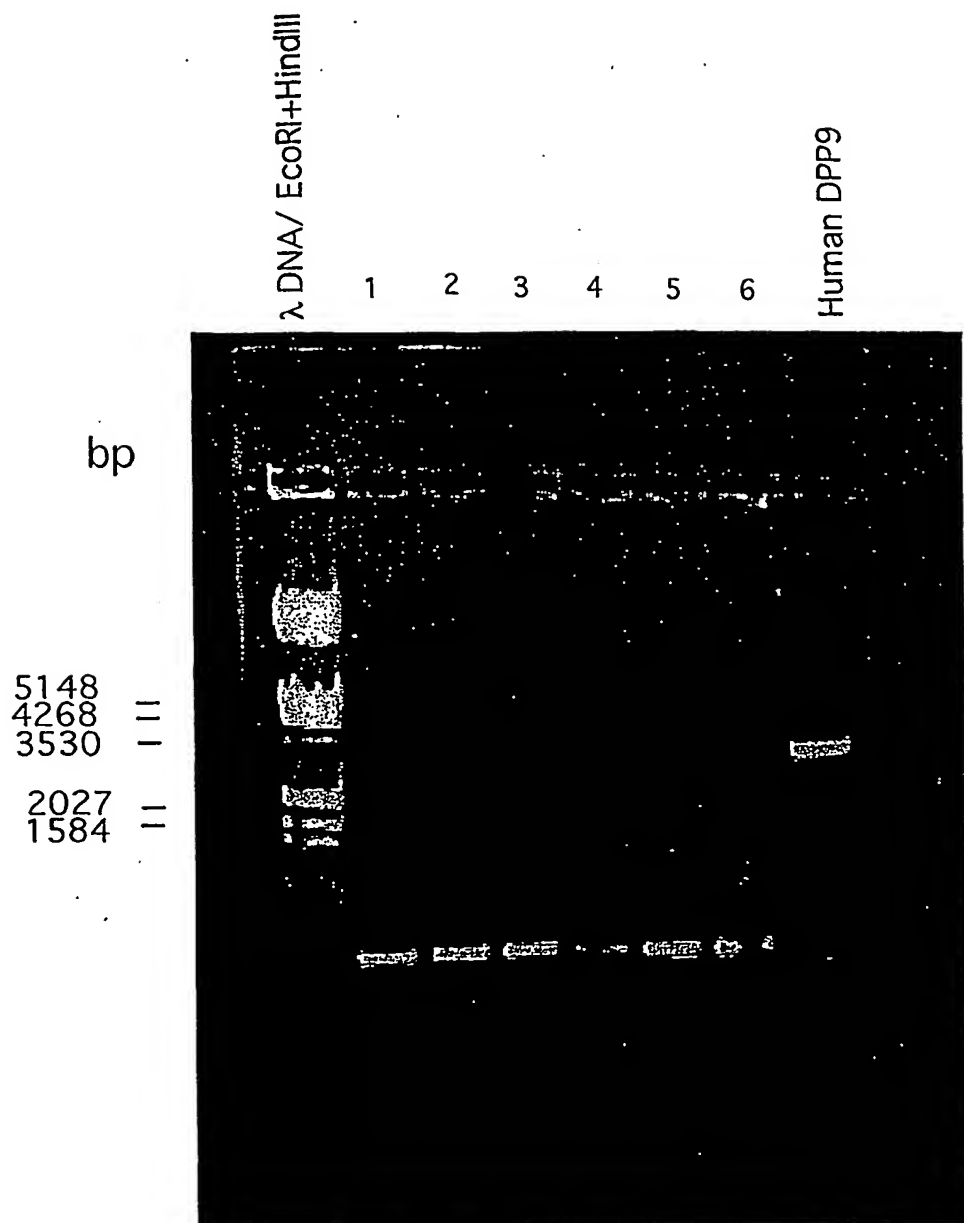


Figure showing DPP9 PCR products from liver of six mice (numbered 1 to 6) and the largest human DPP9 fragment.

FIGURE 12

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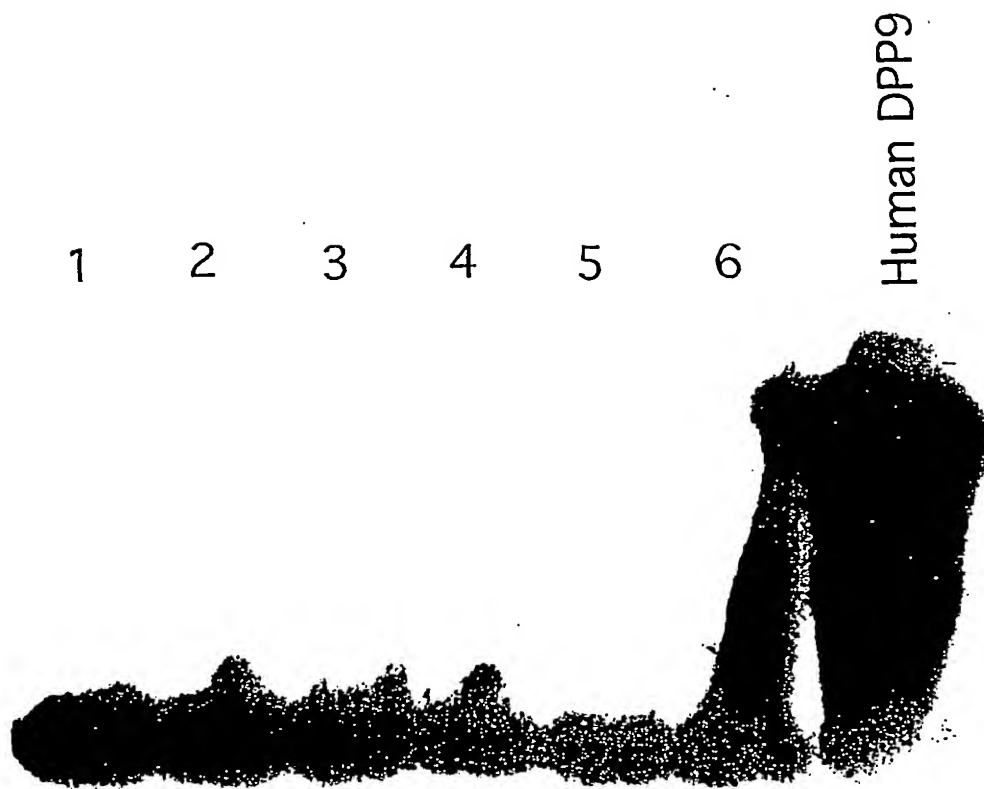


FIGURE 12.

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480gacttccagt ttgtgcagaa gacggatgag tctgggcccc actcccaccg cctctactac
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Untitled.ST25.txt

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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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35 40 45

Ser Val Ser His Ala Cys Ser Trp Asn Gly Gly Ser Leu Asp Pro Leu
50 55 60

Glu Gly Thr Pro Ala Leu Leu Arg Ser Ala Glu Arg Leu Met Arg Lys
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Val Lys Lys Leu Arg Leu Asp Lys Glu Asn Thr Gly Ser Trp Arg Ser
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Phe Ser Leu Asn Ser Glu Gly Ala Glu Arg Met Ala Thr Thr Gly Thr
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Pro Thr Ala Asp Arg Gly Asp Ala Ala Ala Thr Asp Asp Pro Ala Ala
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Untitled.ST25.txt

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Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Met Pro Tyr Gly Ser Arg Glu Asn Ser Leu
 180 185 190

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 195 200 205

Leu Ser Trp Lys Gln Met Leu Asp His Phe Gln Ala Thr Pro His His
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Gly Val Tyr Ser Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu
 225 230 235 240

Gly Val Phe Gly Ile Thr Ser Tyr Asp Phe His Ser Glu Ser Gly Leu
 245 250 255

Phe Leu Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Phe His Cys Arg Asp Gly Gly
 260 265 270

Lys Asn Gly Phe Met Val Ser Pro Met Lys Pro Leu Glu Ile Lys Thr
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Gln Cys Ser Gly Pro Arg Met Asp Pro Lys Ile Cys Pro Ala Asp Pro
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Glu Thr Gly Glu Glu Arg Arg Leu Thr Phe Cys His Gln Gly Leu Ser
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Untitled.ST25.txt

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370 375 380

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Gln Gly Lys Ile Val Ser Thr Gln Glu Lys Glu Leu Val Gln Pro Phe
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Trp Leu Gln Leu Val Leu Leu Pro Pro Ala Leu Phe Ile Pro Ser Thr
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Glu Asn Glu Glu Gln Arg Leu Ala Ser Ala Arg Ala Val Pro Arg Asn
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 565 570 575

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Ile Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Glu Trp Glu Val Leu Ala Arg His Gly Ser
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 610 615 620

Lys Asp Thr Pro Leu Glu His His Leu Tyr Val Val Ser Tyr Glu Ala
 625 630 635 640

Ala Gly Glu Ile Val Arg Leu Thr Thr Pro Gly Phe Ser His Ser Cys
 645 650 655

Ser Met Ser Gln Asn Phe Asp Met Phe Val Ser His Tyr Ser Ser Val
 660 665 670

Ser Thr Pro Pro Cys Val His Val Tyr Lys Leu Ser Gly Pro Asp Asp
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Ala Ser Cys Pro Pro Asp Tyr Val Pro Pro Glu Ile Phe His Phe His
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Leu Gln Pro Gly Lys Lys His Pro Thr Val Leu Phe Val Tyr Gly Gly
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Gly Arg Gly Ser Cys Gln Arg Gly Leu Arg Phe Glu Gly Ala Leu Lys
 785 790 795 800

Asn Gln Met Gly Gln Val Glu Ile Glu Asp Gln Val Glu Gly Leu Gln
 805 810 815

Phe Val Ala Glu Lys Tyr Gly Phe Ile Asp Leu Ser Arg Val Ala Ile
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 835 840 845

Lys Pro Gln Val Phe Lys Val Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Pro Val Thr Val
 850 855 860

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Glu Asn Asn Gln His Gly Tyr Glu Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Leu His Val
 885 890 895

Glu Lys Leu Pro Asn Glu Pro Asn Arg Leu Leu Ile Leu His Gly Phe
 900 905 910

Leu Asp Glu Asn Val His Phe Phe His Thr Asn Phe Leu Val Ser Gln
 915 920 925

Leu Ile Arg Ala Gly Lys Pro Tyr Gln Leu Gln Ile Tyr Pro Asn Glu
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Untitled.ST25.txt

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Gln Lys His Ser Trp Asp Gly Leu Arg Ser Ile Ile His Gly Ser Arg
35 40 45

Lys Ser Ser Gly Leu Ile Val Ser Lys Ala Pro His Asp Phe Gln Phe
50 55 60

Val Gln Lys Pro Asp Glu Ser Gly Pro His Ser His Arg Leu Tyr Tyr
65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Met Pro Tyr Gly Ser Arg Glu Asn Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser Glu
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Ile Pro Lys Lys Val Arg Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ser Trp Lys

Untitled.ST25.txt

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105

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Gln Met Leu Asp His Phe Gln Ala Thr Pro His His Gly Val Tyr Ser
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Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Gly Val Phe Gly
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Ile Thr Ser Tyr Asp Phe His Ser Glu Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Phe Gln
 145 150 155 160

Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Phe His Cys Arg Asp Gly Gly Lys Asn Gly Phe
 165 170 175

Met Val Ser Pro Met Lys Pro Leu Glu Ile Lys Thr Gln Cys Ser Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Arg Met Asp Pro Lys Ile Cys Pro Ala Asp Pro Ala Phe Phe Ser
 195 200 205

Phe Ile Asn Asn Ser Asp Leu Trp Val Ala Asn Ile Glu Thr Gly Glu
 210 215 220

Glu Arg Arg Leu Thr Phe Cys His Gln Gly Ser Ala Gly Val Leu Asp
 225 230 235 240

Asn Pro Lys Ser Ala Gly Val Ala Thr Phe Val Ile Gln Glu Glu Phe
 245 250 255

Asp Arg Phe Thr Gly Cys Trp Trp Cys Pro Thr Ala Ser Trp Glu Gly
 260 265 270

Ser Glu Gly Leu Lys Thr Leu Arg Ile Leu Tyr Glu Glu Val Asp Glu
 275 280 285

Ser Glu Val Glu Val Ile His Val Pro Ser Pro Ala Leu Glu Glu Arg
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Lys Thr Asp Ser Tyr Arg Tyr Pro Arg Thr Gly Ser Lys Asn Pro Lys

Untitled.ST25.txt

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 Tyr Ala Trp Ala Met Phe Leu Asp Arg Pro Gln Gln Arg Leu Gln Leu
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 385 390 395 400
 Gln Arg Gln Ala Ala Ala Arg Ala Val Pro Lys Asn Val Gln Pro Phe
 405 410 415
 Val Ile Tyr Glu Glu Val Thr Asn Val Trp Ile Asn Val His Asp Ile
 420 425 430
 Phe His Pro Phe Pro Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Gln Asp Phe Cys Phe Leu
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 450 455 460
 Val Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Asp Tyr Asp Trp Thr Glu Pro Leu Ser Pro
 465 470 475 480
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Untitled.ST25.txt
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525

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565 570 575

Cys Val His Val Tyr Lys Leu Ser Gly Pro Asp Asp Asp Pro Leu His
580 585 590

Lys Gln Pro Arg Phe Trp Ala Ser Met Met Glu Ala Ala Asn Cys Pro
595 600 605

Pro Asp Tyr Val Pro Pro Glu Ile Phe His Phe His Thr Arg Ala Asp
610 615 620

Val Gln Leu Tyr Gly Met Ile Tyr Lys Pro His Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly
625 630 635 640

Arg Lys His Pro Thr Val Leu Phe Val Tyr Gly Gly Pro Gln Val Gln
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Leu Val Asn Asn Ser Phe Lys Gly Ile Lys Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr
660 665 670

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675 680 685

Cys Gln Arg Gly Leu His Phe Glu Gly Ala Leu Lys Asn Gln Met Gly
690 695 700

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Lys Tyr Gly Phe Ile Asp Leu Ser Arg Val Ala Ile His Gly Trp Ser

Untitled.ST25.txt

725

730

735

Tyr Gly Gly Phe Leu Ser Leu Met Gly Leu Ile His Lys Pro Gln Val
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 770 775 780

Gln Gly Tyr Glu Ala Gly Ser Val Ala Leu His Val Glu Lys Leu Pro
 785 790 795 800

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Val His Phe Phe His Thr Asn Phe Leu Val Ser Gln Leu Ile Arg Ala
 820 825 830

Gly Lys Pro Tyr Gln Leu Gln Ile Tyr Pro Asn Glu Arg His Ser Ile
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Untitled.ST25.txt

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Untitled.ST25.txt

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU01/01388

| A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Int. Cl. ⁷ : C12N 9/64, 5/10, 5/12; A61K 38/43; C07K 16/40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. FIELDS SEARCHED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) ANGIS sequence search: sequence ID No 2, 4 and 7; STN: File CA sequences in claim 1 part (b) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P,X | Eur. J. Biochem, Volume 267, No.20, issued Oct 2000, C.A.Abbott et al, "Cloning, expression and chromosomal localization of a novel human dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP) IV homolog, DPP8", pages 6140-6150. See whole document but in particular abstract and sequence listings. | 1-23 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P,X | WO 01/19866 A1 (THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY) 22 March 2001 Whole document. | 1-23 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P,X | GenPept accession Number AAH00970 mRNA, partial cds. Submitted 16 Nov 2000. | 24, 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0"> <tr> <td>* Special categories of cited documents:</td> <td>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"B" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</td> <td>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</td> <td>"&" document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | * Special categories of cited documents: | "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention | "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance | "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone | "B" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date | "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art | "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) | "&" document member of the same patent family | "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means | | "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | |
| * Special categories of cited documents: | "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance | "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) | "&" document member of the same patent family | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date of the actual completion of the international search 6 December 2001 | | Date of mailing of the international search report 13 DEC 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929 | | Authorized officer K. LEVER Telephone No : (02) 6283 2254 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU01/01388

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

| Patent Document Cited in Search Report | | Patent Family Member | |
|---|----------|----------------------|--------------|
| WO | 01/19866 | AU | 73946/00 |
| | | | END OF ANNEX |

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